FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1842. [NO. 1324.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Iron Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colts' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to secure the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to move the Public Buildings from Centreville, in Montgomery County, and locate same at or as near the centre of said County as public the place may be found.

November 28, 1842. 23-6w

ENGLISH TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Virginia, who has had several years' experience in teaching the usual branches of a *liberal* English Education, and can produce the highest testimonials of literary capacity and moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some healthy and moral country in North Carolina. Communications, post paid addressed to T. S. C., Richeville, Dinwiddie county, Va., will meet with prompt attention. A young gentleman, who is anxious to take charge of an Elementary School, can also be heard of by addressing as above.

October 1, 1842. 23-6w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John Calloway of Ashe County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

Jonathan Cook of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

Gideon Eller of Ashe County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of this County, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842, a runaway negro Woman slave, supposed to be about 21 years of age, of a very black complexion. She is about 5 inches in height, rather slender in her proportions, and one of the teeth in the left side of upper jaw is missing. Her name is supposed to be JUDITH, though a very serious accident, which occurred soon after her apprehension, has rendered her unable to speak, and deprived us of the means of obtaining from her the usual information. The owner of the said Slave is requested to come forward, pay prison charges, and reclaim his property.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
Sheriff of Robeson County.

Lumberton, October 3, 1842. 23tf

The thorough-bred and superior Race Horse,

HER CLINE,

Will make his Fall Season at the Stage Stable, near Scotch Grove, three miles North of Laurel Hill. His terms are—For single visit; $8 the Season, and $12 to insure a Mare to be in foal. In all cases where a Mare is changed or parted with, the person putting said Mare will be held responsible for the insurance money. An experienced Groom will be constantly in attendance. The utmost pains will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability will be incurred.

HER CLINE is a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands three inches high, of fine form and substance, and of the purest blood. The family from which he descended were all highly prized for the saddle, harness or turf. He is a sure foal getter, and his colts are fine and docile. His terms are made to correspond with the pressure of the times. Persons wishing to breed from pure Stock, can avail themselves of the privilege by sending their mares to Her Cline. His Proprietor designs standing him in Richmond and Robeson during the ensuing Spring Season,—of which due notice will be given.

PEDIGREE.

Her Cline was sired by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Gallatin. Gallatin was by the imported horse Bedford, his dam by the imported horse Knowsley, one of the best sons of Sir Peter Teazle by Highflier. Bedford was by Dungannon, one of the best sons of the English Eclipse; his dam, Fairy, by Highflier. Bedford sired the dams of Bertrand and Eversmoke. Gallatin was purchased when two years old by Col. Wm. Alston, of South Carolina, for four thousand dollars. The distinguished sire of Her Cline, Old Sir Archie, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of. He has left the best and most extensive stock of any horse, native or imported, that ever stood in the United States. Her Cline is the only son living of that celebrated horse Old Sir Archie. Her Cline has four crosses of old King Herod, two through his sire and two through Gallatin, the sire of his dam.

The foregoing is deemed sufficient to satisfy any gentleman of the purity of Her Cline's blood. He was one of the best three mile horses on the turf until withdrawn. His racing may be seen by referring to the Turf Register.

HUGH McLEAN.

Scotch Grove, Sept. 22, 1842. 23-4w

SALE of FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 19th, at my Store on Hay street, will be sold a lot of handsome

FURNITURE, &c.

Belonging to a gentleman about to remove.

At the same time, a HOUSE and LOT, corner of Bow street and Cool Spring Alley.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

October 10, 1842. 23ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate a Company to open and make navigable the run of Cholly Swamp, for boats, rafts, &c. of a moderate size, for a certain distance up said Swamp.

W. H. BEATTY.

October 4, 1842. 23tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company of Cumberland County.

October 3, 1842 23tf

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG Gentleman, a Graduate of the University of North Carolina, is desirous of obtaining a good situation as Teacher of a School. He has had considerable experience, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials. Address A. B. Fayetteville, N. C.

October 4, 1842. 22-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James W. Smith of Richmond County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

William H. Bigelow of Anson County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

William Walden of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

Cullen Curlu of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

Edward Carroll of Chatham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October, instant.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

October 3, 1842. 22-3w

MOST SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 19th of October, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$2 500
1 Prize of	12 000	1 Prize of	2,058
1 Prize of	8 000	30 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	6 000	30 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	5 000	40 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	4 000	50 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26		Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	do	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter do	32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 22d of October, 1842.

ALL PRIZES!

Those Tickets which shall have on them none of the drawn numbers will be entitled to *three dollars nett.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$2 000
1 Prize of	8 000	2 Prizes of	1,600
1 Prize of	4,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	3,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,209	20 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25		Whole Tickets	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	30 00

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of October, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$1,750
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	5 000	10 Prizes of	1 000
1 Prize of	2,000	15 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

13 drawn numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22		Whole Tickets	$100 00
Ditto	do	22 Half do	50 00
Ditto	do	22 Quarter do	25 00

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

September 22, 1842. 21-td-pd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and glass Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twiffins, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Salts cellars; Do. Nappies.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Maccuboy Snuff, in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 40 to 44 inches; Baling Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone, Epsom Salts; Alum; Saltpetre; Lampblack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Camphor; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Sealskin and Selette Caps; 10 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslin-de-Laines; Orleans Cloth; Circassians; Calicoes; Cambrics; black and blue Silks; Satin Taghonis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas, Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; metal, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton Thread.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

October 5, 1842 22-tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 15th of August last, a negro man named HANNIBAL. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, and near 21 years old; of a common color, with tolerable large eyes, and has a small scar on his upper lip. His father and mother both live in Cheraw, S. C. His father passes as a free man, by the name of Peter Robinson; his mother is a slave, by the name of Amy, and belongs to a widow woman. I think it likely he will try to get to Cheraw; he made the attempt last Fall, and was taken up and put in Jail in Fayetteville. He is apt to change his name. The last name he gave himself here was Wiley Jackson. Hannibal may have got some white person to go with him and sell him. If it should be so, the above reward will be doubled for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in Jail so that I get them.

ISAAC C. WRIGHT.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 29, 1842. 22-3wp

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st October, 1842.

Matthew Autry, F. C. Armstrong, Calvin Artis, James H. Anderson, G. M. Arnold.

Mr. Brookshire, Wolfgang Buchda, Neil C. Beard, Nathan Brady, William Brown, Hugh Bute, King Bryan, John D. Burnet, Thomas Brazier, Rev. W. R. Bailey.

Neil Campbell, Arch'd Curry, Benj. Chapman, Julia Ann Carman, James Cain, Sophia Case, Jas. Chasten, Daniel Clarke, William Chasten, Daniel Canedy, J. M. Carver, D. McNeill Campbell, J. B. W. Campbell, John Culbreath, William Coleman, James B. Carver, William Campbell, Malcom Clark, Daniel Clarke, J. H. Coleman.

John Darrach, Samuel Decker, J. W. Dawson, Sophia Downing, Absalom Davis, Calvin Dudley, Lawrence Dew.

Jesse Ellis, Elizabeth Eccles.

John K. Fort, Rev. C. F. Fry.

Robert Geddie, Neil Galbraith, Elias Gainey, Robert Green, Dempsey Griffin, Caroline Gilham.

Wm. B. Ham, March Hooper, Eben. Hearne, Eliza Hodge, John T. Honrine, Anthony Hacket, Margaret Harvey.

H. C. Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Wilkeson Jordan, Biddy Johnson, Frances H. Johnson, Biggey Jackson, Donald Johnson, Josiah Jones.

G. T. King, Nancy Kennedy, Margaret C. Kennedy, Harriet Kelly.

A. P. Lacoste, Elizabeth Limeberry, Ed. F. Lilly, Mary B. Monroe, John B. Matthews, Sophy Manuel, Fanny Morris, William Morgan, Mr. Memory, Malcom Monroe, Thos. R. Murphy, A. Morrison.

John G. McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Rev. A. McLennon, Duncan L. McMillan, Hector McLean, W. L. McDiarmid, Daniel McDonald, Christian McInnis, Mary E. McLauchlin, Ann McLean.

Maria Nash.

John Owen.

Anthony Pilkingt n, James Price, L. L. Parsons, John Ray, George Ragland.

J. M. Scott, Alex'r Sutherland, Abram Scott, Amos J. Simpson, Thomas Smith, Susan Smith, Roderick Shaw, Chas. Strickling, Renford Smith, Catharine Shaw, Joseph Strickling.

George Taylor, Levy B. Thomaston, Jesse B. Thornberry, Needham Toler, Robert Toler, John E. Thomas.

Riley Vaughn.

Jas. Whitehead, Pres't, W. H. Williams, Sherwood Wilson.

22 JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 21-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

Miss BINGHAM'S School will be resumed on Monday next, the 3d of October.

September 28, 1842. 21-6w

P. TAYLOR

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.,

(Pronounced to be the most tasteful assortment of Goods in the market,) embracing a large and general selection, suitable for town and country trade, consisting of

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Calicoes, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, fashionable Silks, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets, Hats and Caps, (fur, seal skin, glazed, &c.,) HARDWARE and CUTLERY, fine Crockery, fine double barrel Guns, iron and steel Nails, (cut and wrought,) White Lead in Oil, Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 10 by 12,) Cotton Bagging and Rope; in short, nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and examine the Stock. Prices low, as usual.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-6w

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 15. 15-tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WILLIAM E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21-6w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 5, 1842. 9-tf

HOW TO GET RICH.

Almost every man of business has been rich, or at least prosperous, at some point of his life, and if he is poor now, he can see very well how he might have avoided the disaster which overthrew his hopes.—He will probably see that his misfortunes arose from neglecting some of the following rules: Be industrious; every body knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of business. But it is not every sort of industry that tends to wealth. Many men work hard to do a great deal of business, and after all make less money than they would if they did less. Industry should be expended in seeing to all the details of business; in careful finishing up of each separate undertaking, and in the maintenance of such a system as will keep every thing under control. Be economical. This rule also is familiar to every body. Economy is a virtue to be practised every hour in a great city. It is to be practised in pence as much as in pounds. A shilling a day saved, amounts to an estate in the course of a life. Economy is especially important in the outset of life, until the foundations of an estate are laid. Many men are poor all their days, because when their necessary expenses were small, they did not seize the opportunity to save a small capital, which would change their fortune for the whole of their lives.

Stick to the business in which you are regularly employed. Let speculators make their thousands in a year or in a day: mind your own regular trade, never turning from it to the right hand or the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man or a mechanic, never buy lots or stocks unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other people's business you do not understand. Let your business be some one which is useful to the community. All such occupations possess the element of profit in themselves.

Never take great hazards. Such hazards are seldom well balanced by the prospects of profit: and if they were, the habit of mind which is induced is unfavorable, and generally the result is bad. To keep what you have, should be the first rule; to get what you can fairly, the second.

Do not be in a hurry to get rich. Gradual gains are the only natural gains, and they who are in a haste to be rich break over sound rules, fall into temptations and distress of various sorts, and generally fail of their object. There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The man who keeps his business under his control, and saves something from year to year, is always rich. At any rate he possesses the highest enjoyment riches are able to afford.

Never do business for the sake of doing it and being counted a great merchant. There is often more money to be made by a smaller business than a large one, and that business will in the end be most respectable which is most successful. Do not get deeply in debt; but so manage as always, if possible, to have your financial position easy, so that you can turn any way you please.

Do not love money extravagantly. We speak here merely with reference to getting rich. In morals, the inordinate love of money is one of the most degrading vices. But the extravagant desire of accumulation, induces an eagerness many times, which is imprudent, and so misses its object from too much haste to grasp it.—*Jour. of Com.*

OCCUPATIONS—HONOR IN LIFE.

There is not a more foolish notion afloat in the world than the one that it is occupation that gives the character to man. One occupation, as the means of "getting a living," as the phrase goes, is precisely as high and creditable as another, provided that it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers the iron, or drives his peg to supply his family with the necessaries of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies law at the bar, or presides over the councils of the nation. There is a vulgar and pernicious feeling abroad in the community on this subject. Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called the "learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious, and honest mechanic. Why, the family would be dishonored! No, no! The business of a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a farmer, is not so respectable as that of shaving notes, drawing solidity from the desk, peddling rotten wood pills, or selling snuff or tobacco. And yet the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of merchants, are performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz: to obtain a living. Still a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselves—people who have begun life in a ditch, endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions which they hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and to give them an importance which innate honesty could not command. Labor is labor—honest labor is honest labor. Honesty and honorable labor is the same, whether performed by the king or the beggar, and it is just as honorable in the one as in the other. It is true that all men by habit and taste are not permitted to pursue the same vocations, and there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the word is commonly used, created by harmony and taste. This is as it should be, and fits us for the discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary, degrades or renders him less meritorious than his neighbor who performs another duty, yet not more faithfully, is to say we still adhere to the monarchical principles of the old world.

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections for any particular business, as often is the case, let him follow it, if it be possible; it is the man that ennobles the business, not the business that ennobles the man; and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest, and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of the world, which is at best but a bubble, blown into existence to-day to burst to-morrow, and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.

Fishing.—President Tyler and his shadow, Mr. Wise, went on a fishing excursion the other day. We should say they were "fishy" enough already to offend the nostrils of most men.—*Petersburg Intell.*

We are glad to learn from the Compiler, that the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, which were almost idle before the Tariff Bill, are now in brisk operation, turning out a vast quantity of excellent rolled iron.

Marriage Extraordinary.—On the 26th September, at the Post Office, in Salisbury, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, to Miss Henrietta Maria Morrison, of Rowan county. The parties were entire strangers to each other until within an hour previous to the wedding. A short contract, shortly consummated, and very shortly dissolved. On the morning of the 27th an officer and posse from Cabarrus county, apprehended the same Mr. Jones, and carried him off to give him safe lodging in the Jail at Concord, until he shall answer an Indictment for Burglary. Before starting he proposed selling his wife for seventy-five cents, the cost of a Marriage License.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A Giant.—The greatest man in Europe (says the Antwerp Journal) is dead, viz: the Belgian Giant Peerken Van Gorp. He was 8 feet high, and 32 years of age.

Great Feat.—Geo. W. Dixon, the great pedestrian, arrived at Trenton, N. J., at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which time he completed his feat of walking sixty miles in twelve hours. He began at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, at Allen's Race Course, near this city, and about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning started for Trenton, and arrived there at the time above stated. The horses and horsemen which attempted to accompany him on his road gave out; the last about five miles from Trenton.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Mr. Jefferson, the Tariff, and Locofocos.—It has become quite fashionable for the leaders, and followers, of the Locofoco party, to claim to be the exclusive admirers of that "Great Apostle of Democracy," as they are pleased to call him, Thomas Jefferson. His principles they allege are their principles, and his policy their policy. It so happens that these exclusive disciples of the "Great Apostle," voted in Congress, against the Tariff, and opposed any Protection to American Industry. Most of them, too, are great admirers of Mr. Calhoun, and are suddenly great converts to Free Trade. It may not, therefore, be uninteresting to know what Mr. Jefferson's views and opinions were on this important point—the point in fact which divides the two parties. In 1808 Mr. Jefferson wrote a letter to the Tammany Society in this city, as follows:—"*There can be no question in the mind of every true American, that they turn seriously to the policy which plants the Manufacturer and the Husbandman side by side, and establishes at the door of every one, that exchange of labor which we have hitherto sought in distant countries in vain.*"

New York Express.

To take Grease out of Silk.—If a little powdered magnesia be applied on the wrong side of the silk, as soon as the spot is discovered, it's a never-failing remedy, the stain disappearing as if by magic.

There was an exhibition week before last at New Brunswick, New Jersey, of five cattle raised in that state, weighing as follows, viz: 3,993, 3,860, 3,951, 3,877, lbs., all steers, and a heifer weighing 3,317 lbs. The owner defies the world to produce any thing superior. He has two more, but they were not able to travel to New Brunswick.

Great Ox.—An Ox, raised in Syracuse, New York, by P. M. Rust, is the largest ever known in the United States, and weighs 4,100 pounds.

CUSTOM IN 1742.

Man to the plough;
Wife to the cow;
Girl to the yarn;
Boy to the barn;
And your rents will be netted.

1842.

Man tally-ho;
Miss piano;
Wife silk and satin;
Boy Greek and Latin;
And you'll all be Gazetted.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the subjoined interesting Correspondence. Judging by the dates, it should have reached us some days earlier, and as Mr. Mangum's Letter has not yet been received, we fear *that* may have miscarried. We hope to receive it, however, in time for our next.

The Letter of Mr. Graham is just the thing, and such an one as was to be expected from its pure, high-minded, and distinguished author. He is not to be deterred from speaking out by the peculiarity of his position; and though, as a matter of course, he is to be proscribed, his friends have one consolation, of which they cannot be deprived. Mr. Graham, in the short term of his Senatorial career, has acquired the universal respect of his compeers, of all parties. He will retire with a character for ability, for unsullied honor, high integrity, and unyielding principles, excelled by none; and with the sincere regrets of all, in whom respect for these attributes is not extinguished by party bigotry and miserable man-worship.

It will be seen that Mr. Graham declines the invitation tendered him for the present; but we understand from a friend, that it is to take place nevertheless, at the close of the next Session of Congress, when both gentlemen will find it more convenient to attend.

HENDERSON, N. C. Sept. 17, 1842.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held here to-day, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to tender to you and your co-leaguе, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, a Barbecue, given by the Whigs of the above named Counties, and to request you, in conjunction with Mr. M., to designate the day for the same. In tendering to you this mark of the high consideration of your fellow-citizens in this section of the State, we feel that we are incapable of adequately describing the warm feelings of attachment, and the sincere sentiments of admiration, with which you are regarded by those whom we represent. Your career in our National Councils has been short, but it has been marked by an ability, integrity and faithful adherence to pledges, made out of office, that have at once placed you among the great Statesmen of the day, and given you new claims to the high regard and affection of the citizens of your native State.

The late Session of our National Legislature [illegible] perhaps, the most memorable in the [illegible] of our country; and never was the firmness and patriotism of men more thoroughly tried, than were those of the Whig members of that assembly. Opposed in every measure for the relief of a distressed and suffering country, by a party whose only aim was its own ascendancy, and deceived, thwarted and warred upon by a weak and treacherous Chief Executive, the course of the Whig members must have been unusually difficult and embarrassing. Yet, surrounded as they were by so many, and so apparently insuperable obstacles, they have been unfaltering in their course, untiring in their zeal for their country's weal. A grateful people have watched, with deep emotion, each step in their enlightened, liberal and manly policy, and they will, most assuredly, mete out to them their proper reward. As for the Whigs of the good old North State, they are justly proud of the stand taken by their distinguished Senators, and are ready to assemble, by thousands, at the festive board, and do "honor to whom honor is due."

An early answer is respectfully requested.

We are, with considerations of the highest regard, your friends and fellow citizens,

C. H. WILEY,	R. F. YARBROUGH,
C. P. GREEN,	R. BULLOCK,
H. J. ROBARDS,	N. R. TUNSTALL,
V. WINFREE,	T. N. F. ALSTON,
A. E. HENDERSON,	J. PERSON,
D. S. HILL,	S. G. WARD,
JOHN READ.	H. J. G. RUFFIN,
J. B. LITTLEJOHN.	

To Hon. W. A. Graham.

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 24, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 17th instant, tendering to me and my distinguished colleague, Mr. Mangum, a Barbecue, proposed to be furnished at Henderson, on such day as we may designate, as a testimonial of the regard and approbation of the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin. I thank you for the too partial and appreciating terms in which the personal feelings of many of your Committee have prompted you to convey to me the invitation of those you represent: and beg you to assure them of my deep regret, that my avocations, both private and professional, (after a long absence from home,) deny me the leisure necessary for such a meeting at any early day, and therefore compel me most unwillingly to decline it. With no portion of any constituents would I have more gladly met at the festive board, and freely commune on the present state of our public affairs, than with those of Granville, Warren and Franklin. No where, are there more firm, true-hearted, intelligent and patriotic Whigs, men whose honest and disinterested approval is most gratifying to a public servant, as it fortifies his own consciousness of adherence to duty in trying circumstances.

You, gentlemen, have not undervalued the embarrassments and difficulties with which the majority in the present Congress have been forced to contend. Opposed and assailed on every measure, from the burial honors of the lamented Harrison, to the highest question of national policy, by a powerful and factious party, who, though they left to their successors a public service costing on an average 28 millions of dollars per year, (exclusive of the peculation and embezzlement so frequent under Mr. Van Buren's Administration) and a revenue system yielding less than 14 millions, refuse to raise the means to supply the deficiency—though they left a funded debt of 5½ millions bearing interest, and Government engagements to the amount of 20 millions more, will not provide for their payment. Though they habitually borrowed moneys for the Government during a period of four years, clamored most loudly before the people, when loans became necessary to fill up the vacuum they had created. Though thus opposed and assailed, the Whigs, as a party, have carried through both Houses of Congress every measure which they proposed for the relief of the country. But our opponents have found, in the defection of the acting President, an ally, making the minority more powerful than the majority of Congress. Although as yet the fact is attempted to be concealed, he has become theirs to every intent and purpose, of party benefit and advantage—theirs in sympathy, in defamation of the Whig party, in the dispensation of patronage and the use and abuse of his vast powers of appointment and removal—theirs in every thing, except for his own honor and advancement. He cannot be their candidate for the succession; they spurn the very idea. But he will be used to the utmost extent of appointments, removals and vetoes, to promote the election of their candidate. Had the Republican Whigs of the present Congress been pursuing the desperate game of party policy of which he has accused them, they would have left him in the hands of his new allies, to get through a term to which he has accidentally succeeded, as he might. But they have felt that their duties to the country remained to the extent of their powers, however much he has failed in his.—They have proceeded to the enactment of measures deemed necessary for the public interest, regardless of what he might approve or reject. Yet, so freely has his interposition been thrust upon their labors, that the chief benefits which they are permitted to tender to the country, are of a negative kind. If, during the late long and arduous session, but little has been done, as is untruly asserted by those who intend reproach, it may be truly affirmed, that much of the extravagance and folly of the late administration has been *left undone*. The contingent expenses of Congress have been reduced at least one hundred thousand dollars, and principally in the item of public printing. A new and more rigid accountability is introduced into the public departments, by what has been heretofore left at discretion as incidental expenses. And after all the land has rung with cries of extravagance, the appropriations of this first regular session of a Whig Congress for the service of the year, chargeable on the Treasury, are less than twenty and a half millions of dollars—seven millions less than the average annual expenditure under Mr. Van Buren, and two millions less than even the last year of his administration, when such extraordinary efforts were used to appear economical. By a discharge which Congress has directed in the course of the ensuing year, of more than five thousand men from the standing army, there is a prospect of a still lower reduction of the amount required from the people for the support of Government. But as to those measures of positive advantage to the people, by which soundness is to be restored to the currency, our commerce revived and our prosperity thoroughly re-established, they must be delayed until a change in the Executive opinion. Meanwhile a numerous and lately dominant party applaud all vetoes and usurpations of the Executive which tend to thwart the Whig majority, and the people are familiarized to the idea that the President is a sovereign, whose opinions, not only of constitutional construction, but of expediency also, are to set at naught all the wisdom of Congress. And that whether this rejection of a bill arise from simple imbecility, from vindictiveness, or revenge, it is to be justified because it disappoints political opponents; thus precedents are formed which are to become law hereafter, and the free constitution of our fathers degenerates into an elective monarchy. It was a remark of a most sagacious man, that where annual elections end, tyranny begins. Yet the course of passing events, is to confirm the doctrine that we have, in effect, but one election in four years, all others being designed to conform the Legislative assemblies to the will of the Executive then chosen.

To correct this downward tendency of the present times, and to restore the Government to its healthful and proper action, the only sure reliance is on the ballot box at the next Presidential election. Accordingly the Whigs of the country, from Maine to Louisiana, are already aroused for that contest; and I rejoice to believe that our prospects of success are most cheering.—With only one candidate in the field, to whom the proudest in our ranks think it no disparagement to defer and give place; and that candidate a man, who has illustrated every important period in our history for the last thirty-five years, by his eloquence and courage, his patriotism and wisdom—a man at the mention of whose name in any part of the world an American heart beats quicker and prouder—when that candidate is Henry Clay, and the issue is, for the re-establishment of the just balance of the Constitution and the true prosperity of the people, we need not dread the result. The more especially in view of that other controversy, now no longer concealable, as to who shall be the candidate of the party opposed to us, or whether amid their divisions that party can have any one candidate. We have had our troubles and trials, but are at this day as firmly united as ever—theirs are but beginning. And it remains to be seen, whether they can present the same united front in the contest for the succession, which they have exhibited in opposition to the Whig measures for the relief of the country—or whether more than one aspirant to the Chief Magistracy will not find himself, like the fabled Actæon, victimized by those followers whom he vainly flattered himself that he was leading to victory, that would inure to his benefit.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect and esteem, your friend and servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. C. H. Wiley and others.

The work of Proscription begun in Kentucky.—George Howard, Esq., an old and respectable citizen of Mt. Sterling, has been removed from the office of Postmaster in that town, and a Dr. Caldwell, a violent Locofoco, appointed in his place. Cause of removal—*friendship to Mr. Clay!* So says the Lexington Intelligencer.

MR. CLAY IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5, 1842.

This day we have witnessed one of those immense gatherings of the People for which the last Presidential campaign was distinguished. Mr. Clay, in compliance with an old promise, this morning arrived in this city, on a visit to the State. His intention to visit it at this time had become known generally thoughout the State, and from 12 o'clock yesterday the people commenced pouring in from all quarters.

This morning a line of procession was formed, and at nine o'clock marched out to meet Mr. Clay and his companions, one mile east of the City. The reception in enthusiasm was all that the best friend of Mr. Clay could wish, and proved to him that the people of Indiana cherished a lively and abiding sense of his great services in the councils of the nation, and warmly esteemed his character.

The day was spent in partaking of a barbecue, given by the people of Marion county, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Clay, who spoke about two hours, and Messrs. Crittenden and Metcalf. These addresses were listened to with great attention, and sunk deep upon the minds of the people. That of Mr. Clay, I understand, will be published.

The number of the people present I have heard estimated at from thirty to sixty thousand, but there were certainly over forty thousand present, including thousands of beautiful women and children, who were not the least eager of the throng to get a sight of the great Western Statesman.

HENRY CLAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The steady Whigs of Massachusetts, true to the well-sustained character of their commonwealth, are not likely to be turned from any purpose they have resolved upon. The nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency, made by acclamation in the Whig Convention at Boston, and cordially responded to throughout the State, will lose nothing of its validity, though Mr. Webster's approbation may not be given to the act. The Boston Atlas, in an article on this subject, suggested by Mr. Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall, thus speaks:—

HENRY CLAY IS THE WHIG CANDIDATE OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—and as surely as he lives until the day of election, and Massachusetts exists, as a Commonwealth, to give her vote on that occasion, so surely will he receive her vote. Who can forget the thrilling scene that occurred at the late Convention—when, after the nomination of Governor and Lieut. Governor, Edw'd A. Newton, of Pittsfield, a staunch and sterling Whig—a man well known, not only in his own county, but all over the Commonwealth, for his intelligence and integrity—a representative of the sturdy yeomanry occupying the hills of Berkshire, the remotest portion of our Commonwealth, and the least likely to be operated upon by any unfair political influence—who can forget what occurred when, thus circumstanced, Edward A. Newton rose, and moved the Convention to proceed, in accordance with what he stated to be the wishes of the People, to the *viva voce* nomination of candidates for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency? Who can forget the uncontrollable burst with which the name of HENRY CLAY was shouted from every part of the Hall?

We have lived over forty-five years in Boston—and have been familiar with almost every public meeting that has been held in Faneuil Hall within that time—but we do not recollect to have ever heard, there, a more active, spontaneous and heart-stirring outbreak of joy and approbation, than that which followed the announciation of the Chair, that HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY, WAS THE CANDIDATE OF THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS. Where then were the cold and the doubting? Why did not some one of that council of twelve hundred rise, and advance his doubts of the expediency of that measure? Not a voice was heard, to gainsay its propriety. Not a breath of hesitation, not a whisper of doubt, not a sigh of regret, found utterance in Old Faneuil that day. All was joy and gratulation. The shout of applause took the force of unanimity. The voice that rocked the old Hall, as a cradle, was like that which the FATHERS sent forth, when they had taken an important step towards shaking off the despotism that hung over *them*. That voice was the commingled effort of the free People who inhabit this Commonwealth, from the very summit-hills of Berkshire down to the arm which old Barnstable stretches out into the ocean, and even to her outermost Islands.

Thomas Hart Benton, the present Senator from Missouri, in 1824 signed an address to the people of Missouri, from which the following is an extract. It is as applicable now as it was then. Will not Missouri respond to this appeal to her generosity and gratitude?

"In New York and Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois, his friends are in action, confident of success. In many other States where his friends do not amount to a majority, (there are numerous districts deprived of their votes by the *tyranny of a general ticket,*) anxiously look to the House of Representatives, where their anticipated representatives can obey their wishes. And shall Missouri be found wanting in this generous contest among so many friends! Shall she be drawn off from Henry Clay upon an affected cry that 'he has no chance!'" *Shall the State which owes her existence to him, be reproached with turning her back while he has a friend or an enemy in the field?"*

Mr. Clay..—Some Virginia gentleman has so much confidence in Mr. Clay's prospects for the Presidency, that he advertises to sell two blooded brood mares and one colt, worth $3000, for one hundred dollars in hand for each of them, and the balance payable when Henry Clay is President. In case of Mr. Clay's death before the election, one half of the ownership of the colt and mares to revert to their present proprietor.

To Eradicate Corns.—Take a small piece of flannel which has not been washed, wrap or sew it around the corn and toe. One thickness will be sufficient. Wet the flannel where the corn is, night and morning, with fine sweet oil. Renew the flannel weekly, and at the same time pare the corn, which will soon disappear.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1842.

I am glad to see how manfully the entire Press has met Mr. Webster's extraordinary speech. It has produced here no feeling more favorable than mere astonishment. Can he sacrifice every thing for the Tyler party, and that without showing any disposition on his part to conciliate? I am to-day well informed that young Tyler, who is now the Government, (his father, Wise, & Co. being all away) speaks of the thing with great indignation, and says it represents his father and every body else as the mere puppets of Mr. Webster.

It is not expected here that Mr. Webster will remain in the Cabinet, and I believe it is not the wish of Mr. Tyler that he should. The speech of Mr. Webster will not make Mr. Tyler any more his friend, for the reason I have stated. The Secretary claims all the honor of the negotiations, when the Executive thinks it all belongs to him. Besides, Mr. Tyler is too proud to acknowledge the real services of Mr. Webster; and having done what has been accomplished, he believes at least that what remains to be done may be as well done by some one else. The Madisonian has no encomiums to pronounce upon the Webster speech *per se*, and its course is indicative of the state of feeling at the White house.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

The new Cabinet is probably in the act of being formed. A decisive answer is expected to-morrow, it is said, from a leading Democratic personage, who is expected to come in. Mr. Wise arrived yesterday from Philadelphia. There is no further need of delay, on account of the elections; and they may democratize the Administration now as fast as they please. The Cabinet was in session nearly all day Saturday. I presume that the Democratic magnate above in question is Mr. Stevenson. It is now supposed that the whole ministry will be changed.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Calhoun, it is said, has stated his determination not to submit to the decision of a National Convention; but to be a candidate for the Presidency, "nomination or no nomination."—*North American.*

This accords with what was intimated by the current reports in this city at the close of the last session of Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Calhoun will hardly thank Gen. Hamilton for the reminiscences his letter will call up; particularly his allusions to the old feud between him and Gen. Jackson; as it is said Mr. C. has lately written a letter to the Old Lion, making all proper submission to that distinguished gentleman, and has received his forgiveness for the past, and a promise of neutrality for the future, between him and his old favorite the "fox."

Columbia Chronicle.

A Hard Hit.—During the discussion in the Senate, of the Tariff Bill, (now the Law of the land,) Mr. Calhoun indulged in a very fierce and harsh denunciation of the Bill, calling it a measure of oppression, of abominations, of plunder, and all sorts of odious names. And to illustrate and show the enormity of the bill, he said, just take the duty on Rolled Iron, on which the Farmer will be obliged to pay $25 per Ton!

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, answered Mr. Calhoun, and said, the duty on Rolled Iron is not as high in this bill, as it was under the bill of 1828, which imposed a duty of $35 per Ton. The duty on Rolled Iron is not as high in this bill, as the Tariff of 1816, which Mr. Calhoun advocated and voted for. This bill only imposes a duty of $25 per Ton on Rolled Iron, and Mr. Calhoun's Tariff bill of 1816, which made him so popular in Pennsylvania, imposed a duty of $30 per Ton on Rolled Iron—*that* was $5 higher in the Ton, than in this bill, which was now so much denounced by Mr. Calhoun.

Raleigh Register.

As it is confidently expected and believed that Mr. Calhoun will be the candidate of the Loco Focos at the next Presidential canvass, and as we hold it a duty incumbent on us to enlighten that party as much as possible on the subject of his opinions, we here append one which we deem very truthful and at the same time peculiarly applicable. John C. Calhoun once said "THEY (the Loco Focos) ARE HELD TOGETHER ONLY BY THE COHESIVE POWER OF PUBLIC PLUNDER." Very flattering indeed, very, but gild the pill and it will easily go down.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Beauties of Tylerism.—The great State of New York, where a most important election is pending, is the special object of executive vengeance. There the headman's axe is daily plied. Every mail brings us fresh removals. The following in Chenango county, is a sample:—*Detroit Journal.*

POST OFFICE, NORWICH, Sept. 12.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

Dear Sir—One more head off—our conscientious President, who "never *proscribes* men for opinion's sake," has this day ordered me to stand aside and make room for Squire Smith, a man after his own heart—a brawling loco foco—one who talks more politics than any other man in the village, and has spent his life and substance in the service of loco focoism, Dorrism and Tylerism; all of which quality him for a good post master, under John Tyler. "Consistent" man, is our President. He "strains at a *gnat* and swallows a camel." Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JONATHAN WELLS.

De Witt C. Clarke, the fearless Whig Post-Master at Brandon, Vt. lately received an official requisition from P. C. Fuller, 2d Assistant, as directed by the Post-Master General, commanding him to state whether he did or did not offer the following resolution in the last Whig State convention, viz:

"*Resolved*, that we bestowed but a timid confidence upon John Tyler in the beginning, and that this confidence has marvelously decreased upon better acquaintance. That from his calamitous accession to the present time, his official course has been distinguished by inconsistency of conduct, instability of purpose, and imbecility of mind."

Mr. Clarke, in reply, courteously informed him that he was the very identical man, but that another resolution of similar tenor, but couched in harsher language, he did not offer. Thereupon Mr. C. was turned out and a Loco Foco put in his place.

New York Tribune.

The Difference.—The Whigs have so Districted the State of *Massachusetts* for the choice of Members of Congress that on the poll of 1839, when Marcus Morton was chosen Governor by one majority, *five* of the Districts gave Whig and *five* Loco-Foco majorities; the Whig majorities being respectively 1204; 169; 88; 187; and 768: the Loco Foco respectively 670; 277; 130; 204; and 1442. These could hardly be more equal.

In *Ohio*, on the other hand, the Loco-Focos had the lead in the Districting; and they did it in such a way that, on an even vote in the State, they would certainly have had *fourteen* or *fifteen*, and the Whigs but *six* or *seven* of the twenty-one Members. Their Districts presented all imaginable varieties of Population, and they in one case directly refused, on none other than party grounds, to take a County off one and add it to another District, though it would have greatly equalized the population of the two and rendered them far more compact and commodious. But in Masgachussetts the Districts are all of a size except one, and that is the Whig City of Boston, which has an excess of 20,000, being the entire fraction of the State, while every other corresponds precisely with the Ratio of Congress.

N. Y. Tribune.

Col. R. M. Johnson arrived in this city yesterday by the Reading Cars. There were a number of sympathising and admiring friends at the Depot to receive him, and a number of spectators whom curiosity to witness the manner of reception had attracted thither. The Colonel was very warmly greeted immediately on alighting from the car; he was surrounded by so many zealous friends that he was unable to move, and one kinder than all, lightened the Colonel's pocket of $150 of superfluous cash, which this considerate person no doubt conceived could be of no manner of use to an old soldier, in this wicked city, but would rather lead him into temptation. This is another lesson to the redoubted Colonel to be chary of his friends. He has an additional experience in his pocket, as he had many in his political prospects, that 'the unkindest cuts of all' come from those whom we had imagined our fastest friends.

Phila. N. American, 11th inst.

"The power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Many striking facts might be cited in illustration of this lamentable truth. Judge McLean tells a pleasant story of what occurred when he was Postmaster General, during the Administration of President Monroe. The President wrote him a letter, recommending a couple of individuals for appointments in very strong terms. Mr. McLean soon made some inquiries as to the persons recommended, and then quietly passed them by and appointed others, without thinking it worth his while to say any thing to the President upon the subject, either verbally or by letter. Some time afterwards he met Mr. Monroe, when the latter, walking up to him with a smile, and shaking him cordially by the hand, remarked, pleasantly: "Well, sir, so I perceive that I have not enough influence with you to be able to procure the appointment of a couple of subordinates in your department." "Why, sir," said Mr. McLean, "I should really have been pleased to oblige you, but I inquired about the persons you recommended, and found that I could make better appointments."

"Well, well," said Mr. Monroe, "I have no doubt you are right;" and the matter was never mentioned between them afterwards.

The same state of things that existed during Mr. Monroe's Administration continued to exist during that of Mr. Adams. Mr. A., a month or two ago, made this declaration upon the floor of Congress: "I never interested myself, during my Administration, in any manner whatever, with the appointments to be made by the heads of Departments, except in a single instance. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending a young gentleman for the appointment of midshipman; but I had not influence enough with the Secretary to procure the appointment. It was given to another."

When we contrast these reminiscences of the purer and better days of the Republic with the state of things developed in the history of the removal of Mr. Roberts from the Philadelphia Custom-house, must not every one be deeply and solemnly impressed with the all-important truth that "*the power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished?*"

Louisville Journal.

Bank of England Notes.—The fact (says the Baltimore American) to which we alluded some time ago, that the notes of the Bank of England had found admission into our currency, is attracting notice in various quarters. As indicating the necessity of furnishing a national currency for ourselves, the thing speaks volumes; and it affords a worthy conclusion to the series of experiments which began by destroying a good currency, proceeded with promises of a better, and ended with giving none. The following extract from a letter published in the Montreal Herald refers to this subject:

"A curious illustration of the wisdom of legislators, who choose to be guided rather by the rules of a fond theory than the sober dictates of experience, may be found in the fact, that Bank of England notes are pretty freely circulating in the Southern and Western cities of this Union. They doubtless form the very best circulation for the people in that region. You need not be told of the famous prediction of the prince of hard-money men, that one of the consequences of the destruction of the United States Bank would be a 'flood of gold up the Mississippi.' And this is the way the prophecy is fulfilled. The bank monster was to be put down because it was a 'British bank,' or had a number of English names in the list of stockholders, and its notes were to be superseded by gold and silver, the latter to be extracted by the famous gold bill from the coffers of the Bank of England. Unfortunately for the success of this scheme, we find this same Bank of England sending, not her bullion or her specie, but her 'bank rags;' and, there can be no doubt, they are a very acceptable vicissitude after the tempests of shinplasters, red dog, and wild cat money with which that region has been cursed."

Well said.—"Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from *me*, I'm sure."

"No my dear—for I don't perceive that you have *lost* any."

Corn Stalk Sugar.—The manufacture of sugar from the Corn Stalk, of which we have had occasion to speak several times of late, is, it would seem, the subject of attention in France, as well as in this country. At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on the 12th ult. a report was read from a committee on a very important memoir of M. Pallas, concerning the identity of the sugar extracted from the stalk of Indian corn with that of the cane. The report of the savans confirms the memoir; dwells on the quantity and quality obtained from the stalk; and assigns to the culture of Indian corn, for the purpose, various advantages over the beet root.

Advertising.—No man, be his line of business what it will, can prosper in these times without advertising. This is an advertising age—it is an advertising country—nothing can be done without advertising. We have seen two stores, side by side, one crowded with customers, the other vacant and deserted. What made the difference? One advertised and the other did not. We have seen two artists, equally skilful, one going it on the flood-tide of fortune, the other lying neglected on the flats, forlorn and discouraged. The reason is obvious. One had enterprize and liberality enough to make himself known, the other had not. We know not less than a dozen examples of persons who have increased their business a hundred per cent. within a few weeks, by advertising in the Express. Hence, we are not only prosperous ourselves, but the means of conferring prosperity on others. Strange that any *one* will neglect such a glorious opportunity.—*Philadelphia Express.*

Largest Vessel in the World.—The Great Britain steamship, which is in the course of construction by the Great Western Company, at Bristol, England, is said to be the largest vessel in the world. She will be ready for sea in the spring. She is 224 feet long; 51 feet in breadth; 32 feet in depth. Her tonnage is 3,200, which exceeds the registered tonnage of any two steamships in the world. She will accommodate 260 passengers, and have room for 1,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of merchandise. She will have four engines, each of 250 horse power, in all 1,000 horse power, and three boilers containing 200 tons of water, and heated by 24 fires. She is to be propelled by the newly invented screw propeller.

Death of Rev. John Kerr.—We stop the Press to announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Rev. John Kerr, one of the oldest and most distinguished Ministers of the Baptist denomination of Virginia.—*Danville paper.*

A curious standard of moral character is that which prevails on Red River. A young bachelor hearing an old gentleman expatiate upon the virtues of a young lady, asked if she was of good moral character. "Perfectly!" said he, "Why, my dear man, she raises three hundred bales of cotton."

The Locofoco Convention in the State of New York, among other resolutions, passed the following:

Resolved, That we are the friends of a permanent Tariff sufficient to meet the wants of the Government, economically administered, and discriminating in its character, so as to afford protection to the mechanical and manufacturing, without burthening the agricultural and planting interests; and while we disapprove of some of the provisions of the present Tariff, as being so high as to be prohibitory, and thus preventing revenue, we approve of the vote of our Senator, Silas Wright, Jr. he being compelled to vote for this bill or none, and his negative vote would have continued the horizontal Tariff being equally the necessaries of the poor and the luxuries of the rich, and have left the Government without adequate means to pay its debts, and the prosperity of this great nation would have been disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world."

Repudiation in Maryland.—We learn, with extreme pleasure, that Maryland has loudly condemned the vile doctrines of repudiators. The Baltimore American states that repudiation has been defeated in every county where it avowed itself. In Washington county a repudiation ticket was started, independent of both parties. It received in three districts not a single vote; in one district two of the candidates on it received each one vote, and the other two, none. Throughout the county the highest among the repudiating candidates obtained one hundred and twenty-three votes; the lowest received fifty-five votes.

It is comfortable in these times of political recrimination and interest, to know of one State that is determined to preserve her honour inviolate.

Agricultural Education.—The N. York State Agricultural Society, at its recent meeting held several sessions upon the important subject of agricultural education. It resolved to appoint a committee of eight, whose duty it should be to memorialize the Legislature for the establishment of agricultural schools in such parts of the State as may seem proper. This is a measure of great importance. The best kind of protection for the agricultural interests, is to give them means of acquiring the best kind of information respecting their business. It being the greatest in the country, it should have a corresponding degree of attention bestowed upon it, whereas, it has always been too much neglected.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A high churchman was once asked what made his library look so *thin*. His reply was, "My books all keep *lent!*"

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of one of his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion Dist. ict, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

STATE ELECTIONS.—We should have had [illegible] mails yesterday morning, but owing to [illegible] unaccountable and provoking neglect, probably [illegible] the Travelling Postmasters on the Rail Roads, the [illegible] Northern papers we received were a Philadel[illegible] paper of Friday and a Baltimore paper of Thurs[illegible].

The former brings us the following cheering [illegible] from New Jersey. The Baltimore papers up [illegible] Sunday morning, would have furnished some re[illegible] from Ohio, which is now the point of great in[illegible] and where we hope for a decided victory.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

TRENTON, October 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: Knowing the anxiety felt in [illegible] parts of the country for the result of the [illegible] election which terminated last evening, I [illegible] the great pleasure in saying that *New Jer[illegible] has again stopped that Loco Foco Ball, [illegible] the Whigs have obtained a glorious* [illegible]. The men of Mercer met the com[illegible]ined forces of Locofocos and Tylerites, and [illegible]ely have they overthrown them. The [illegible]s gave out word there was to be a coon-[illegible]ing in Trenton this evening, but I think [illegible] will alter their minds, having them[illegible]s been skinned. Rest assured, with [illegible]ory Clay in 1844, we will sweep all be[illegible]re us.

The Council consists of eighteen mem[illegible]s, and the House of Assembly fifty-eight. [illegible] Whigs have certainly elected nine mem[illegible]s of Council and twenty-nine members of [illegible]ssembly.

The same line brought us a slip from the [illegible]ame, from which we take the following, [illegible] confirms the news of a Whig ma[illegible]ity of two in Council and eight in the [illegible]ssembly—making a majority of ten on [illegible] ballot.

P. S. 3 o'clock.—*It is all right!*—An [illegible]press from Morris county is just in, with [illegible]idence that the *whole Whig ticket is [illegible]ected by* 30 *majority.* We have this from [illegible]ource that may be relied on. This gives [illegible]ge majority in both Houses, and the [illegible]y all over. ALL HAIL, NEW JERSEY!

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

THE ELECTION—THE INTERIOR.

The Locos have elected a majority of the [illegible]bers of both branches of the Legisla[illegible]. Owing to the loss of the Senatorial [illegible]ict of Delaware, Chester, and Mont[illegible]ery, which the Whigs *might* have car[illegible]ed and of the District of Lancaster and [illegible]s lost by a division between the Whigs [illegible]nti-Masons, the Locos have the Senate. [illegible]hey have carried their Assembly ticket in [illegible]ms, and gained one member in Dauphin, [illegible]ssex in Chester. This, we take it, [illegible]es the character of the Assembly, and [illegible]es them the power of districting the State [illegible]n any fashion they may most approve. [illegible]e shall have nothing to do but admire the [illegible]ingle patch-work they may see fit to [illegible]ve of the State.

We shall have a word to say to *Whigs* on [illegible]e result of the election, hereafter.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The vote on joint ballot will stand as fol[illegible]ws:

	Whig.	Locofoco.
Senate	13	8
House	35	46
	48	54

Commenting on the result of this elec[illegible] the Baltimore Patriot says:

"Those who are familiar with the political characte[illegible] of the several counties in the State will be immedi[illegible]ately satisfied with the fact, that the election has been [illegible]ost by the Whigs by divisions in their own ranks. [illegible]n each county was the strength of the Locofocos [illegible]ue to dissensions. The Whigs had six candida[illegible]es in Montgomery, where only four could be elected [illegible]and, of consequence, two Locofocos slipped in. [illegible]n Somerset there were seven Whig candidates run[illegible]ning, and there again the Locofocos were enabled to [illegible]arry two more. And in Worcester there were, at [illegible]one time, as many as twenty Whig candidates in [illegible]the field, and, though most of these retired as the [illegible]election approached, yet a sufficient number, [illegible]and what the county was entitled to, remained [illegible]candidates, and the Whigs lost another candidate [illegible]each in these three counties—Montgomery, [illegible]Somerset, and Worcester—five delegates lost by [illegible]want of union and harmony among the Whigs. [illegible]Had there been no division in the party, we should [illegible]have elected these five delegates, and instead of a [illegible]Locofoco majority of six on joint ballot, there would [illegible]have been a Whig majority of four, and, with the [illegible]delegate from St. Mary's, a majority of five."

The Whigs will, of course, lose the Unit[illegible]States Senator to be chosen by this Le[illegible]ature, for which they have nobody to [illegible]blame but themselves.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Locos have suc[illegible]ceeded by a diminished majority. Their Congress[illegible]ional majority of about 1000 in 76 counties, [illegible]with 15 counties to be heard from, which gave [illegible]them last year 1866 majority. The whole ma[illegible]jority this year will be about 2500, whereas Mc[illegible]Duffie's majority for Governor was 4,031.

In the Legislature the Locofoco majority will be [illegible]about 35 or 40.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The amount [illegible]of work performed by the perfect machinery of the [illegible]present age, when directed by skill and industry, is [illegible]truly wonderful. Ten or twenty years ago, a female [illegible]could toil from morning till night in weaving 5 or [illegible]6 yards of cotton cloth, commonly called home-pun. [illegible]Now the same female, by the aid of the power loom, [illegible]will weave 107½ yards in a day.

At the Rockfish Factory, in this vicinity, during [illegible]the week ending the 8th instant, 100 Looms pro[illegible]duced 19387 yards of the substantial fabric for [illegible]which that establishment is celebrated, being an av[illegible]erage of 31 81-100 yards to each loom per day. Of [illegible]the whole quantity, 15,550 yards were yard wide, [illegible]and 3,837 yards ¾ wide. Six weavers (females) on [illegible]double looms each, wove 3872 yards, being an aver[illegible]age of 35 55-100 yards to the loom each day, 107½ [illegible]yards to each weaver per day, or 645 yards to each [illegible]weaver for the week.

The quality of all Southern manufactured goods [illegible]is superior to the Northern, as to be readily ad[illegible]mitted even at the North. We have before us a [illegible]letter to the President of the Rockfish Factory, from [illegible]which the following is an extract:—

"The lot of goods which you shipped to me at [illegible]New Bedford, I disposed of at 7 cents. The mer[illegible]chants of New Bedford say your goods are too hon[illegible]est for the market. You cannot compete [illegible]with Northern manufacturers until you get the art of "slight of hand," or in other words make *poor goods look well.*"

We have been presented by the Author, with a copy of a handsomely printed work of 300 pages 8vo., entitled "A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. David Caldwell, D. D. near 60 years Pastor of the Churches of Buffalo and Alamance," (Guilford County, N. C.) By the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, A. M. Printed at Greensborough, N. C. by Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood. The work is valuable, not only as a Biography of one of the most venerated Divines of North Carolina, but for the facts which it embodies relative to the Revolutionary History of the State and of the Regulation troubles which preceded that event.

We learn that nearly 3000 copies were subscribed for before the work was issued. It is to be had in this place of Mr. John M. Rose, and at the Book Store.

WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE.—This is the hobby upon which the Locofocos now ride, and they go it at such a pace as would certainly endanger their necks, if barefaced falsehoods were punished as some other sins are. The Globe quotes conspicuously from the Troy Budget, a statement made up somewhat after the manner of our late Locofoco candidate for Governor, (though not quite so extravagant as his,) in which the Whig "profligacy and extravagance, during only two years," is set down as follows, in flaming capitals: "EXPENDITURE and DEBT amounting to some EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!—Expenditures, SEVENTY MILLIONS; addition to debt, FIFTEEN MILLIONS!"

This enormous amount of seventy millions of expenditure, in two years, is made up as follows:—

"TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (short a fraction) spent during a SINGLE SESSION of Congress, (meaning the late session.)

"But this is not the whole of the record, by a large amount. To this must be added the round sum of nearly TWENTY MILLIONS, ($19,799,277 78,) appropriated by the extra session.

"Nor has the whole yet been named. When the Federalists took the reins of Government, their friends in Congress demanded and secured an appropriation of over TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the expenses of 1841—

"Making a grand total of expenditures for the two years of more than SEVENTY MILLIONS of dollars, or over THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS per annum!"

Now let us subject this to the scrutiny of *Truth.*

Instead of "twenty-five millions" as the amount "spent," (we suppose they mean appropriated,) during the late session, the actual amount, (exclusive of the Post Office, which never before was included in the appropriations,) is $20 446 290 80. This shows an *error* of upwards of 4½ millions in that item of the Troy Budget's statement.

The appropriations of the Extra Session are put down at nearly "twenty millions." The *official* report, which is now before us, states the amount at $5,043,705 02.

Lastly, the appropriations for the session ending March 1841, were exactly $23,191 856 91, instead of 26 millions,—a *mistake* again of nearly *three* millions.

The result is, that instead of *seventy* millions of appropriations for the two years of Whig rule, it is actually $48,681,852 73—considerably more than *half as much* as stated by the organs of Locofocoism. This may be regarded as quite an approach to truth—*for them.* They are not fit to hold a light to the aforesaid candidate, who summed up *his* calculation, as follows:—

"Here we have in *one year*, the Whig year 1841! in taxes, and public debt, *actual and proposed*, the *enormous* sum of NINETY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—Our attention has been called to the following paragraph in the "money market" article of the Raleigh Standard of the 28th ult:—

"We think it our duty to apprize our readers that the Bank of Cheraw, at Cheraw, S. C. has failed. The Merchants' Bank of South Carolina, at the same place, is good."

We "think it our duty to apprize" the Standard, "that the Bank of Cheraw, at Cheraw, S. C." failed about *sixteen years ago*, viz: somewhere about the year 1826.

We suppose that some wag, who has been amused at the fuss the Standard makes every week over the "Money Market" of Raleigh, has quizzed the Editor, by communicating this precious item of late and important news. To judge from the Standard's weekly quotations of stocks, exchange, &c., one might think that the money market of New York, or that of London, was but a *circumstance* compared to that of Raleigh;—whereas we doubt if a stock transaction takes place in that city once a month, on an average.

CLAY CLUBS.—The Richmond Whig urges the formation of a Clay Club in every County in Virginia, to disseminate truth among the people, by circulating documents and cheap papers. "We call upon the Whigs, (says that paper,) to take this matter into consideration and go to work forthwith. The want of proper activity among leading Whigs, and the consequent want of correct information among the people, constitute the great and main obstacle to the universal prevalence of Whig principles. Now is the accepted time to begin to operate. The people begin to taste the bitter fruits of the 13 years of Locofoco misrule. They begin to be able to form some just appreciation of the blessings of hard money and hard times. They can see that the hard money system and hard times make a season of rejoicing to the *Rich* alone, who can buy out a poor man, house and home, for a mere song. They can see that these happy results are the effects of Locofoco policy; and if the documents and facts are placed within their reach, they will not fail to punish those who have so grossly abused their confidence."

These remarks are quite as applicable to North Carolina as to Virginia, and we hope the Whigs of our State will proceed at once to act upon the hint. Those of Wilmington have led the way, far from being discouraged by the small impression their labors have heretofore made upon the political desert which surrounds them. This is the true spirit, and is worthy of all imitation by those who feel that on the success of their principles depends the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The Richmond Enquirer amusingly illustrates the *principles!* and policy of its friends the Locofocos.

When the President vetoed the Tariff Bill because it contained the distribution clause, at the late session, our readers will remember that it was the very general impression through the country, that no further attempt would be made by the majority, (the Whigs,) to pass another Revenue bill. They were so loth to give up distribution, and to legislate in accordance with the despotic whim of the President, that they felt disposed to let him lie on the bed he had made for himself. As he had rejected the revenue they had provided for him to carry on the government, they were disposed to let him provide for himself. It is true that better counsels finally prevailed; but whilst things were in that state, the Richmond Enquirer teemed with complaints against the Whigs for thinking of adjourning without passing an adequate Tariff bill. The Editor avowed himself in favor of a Tariff "25 *per cent. or* HIGHER;" and in the following article distinctly advocates A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, as necessary to *save the manufacturers*, to *prevent the importation of cheap British goods*, to *prevent* their being imported *free of duty*, because, if so imported, the people could buy them lower than they could get American goods, and thus the factories be prostrated. The whole is as perfect an answer as any Whig could have given, to all the Locofoco humbug about "Free Trade." Here is the article itself:—

From the Richmond Enquirer, August 16th, 1842.

"No revenue bill is to be passed. All supplies are to be cut off. No duties are to be collected. *That* is the war-cry: and the President and Cabinet are to be starved out of office. But are these wiseacres so far transported by their passions, as not to see, that the manufacturing interest must first go to the wall? Orders are already sent out by the Great Western for Foreign Goods. Pass no Revenue Bill, (and these Whig clamorers say there is now no law to receive duties,) and these orders will be multiplied—goods will come in to a considerable amount, free of duty—and domestic goods will be underbid, and the factories will be prostrated. Are these madmen prepared for such a result? Starve Captain Tyler—starve the army—starve the navy—but, first of all, starve the manufacturers. Does the Intelligencer really believe, that this "sentiment is especially prevalent among the friends of domestic industry?" Can it possibly be so infatuated? But the mischief does not stop here. Goods will come cheaper to the consumers, it is true—but at what a fearful cost. The balance of foreign trade is against us—and to pay for many of these goods, specie must be shipped, the Banks pressed, and they again will press the people. A second suspension will probably take place; and a general distress pervade the community. Are the Editors of the Nat. Int. prepared for such a catastrophe! IF THEY ARE, WE ARE not—and we lift up our hands against the madmen, who would starve the Government and scourge the People. Rather than encounter such a calamity, we are willing to adopt a liberal revenue bill. We would most cheerfully suspend half the Compromise Act—although as General Harrison said, "Good Faith (might) require the Compromise of the Tariff, known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention." [General Harrison's reply to J. M. Berrien, Nov. 4, 1836.] In these extraordinary times, when the Treasury is exhausted, and the public credit is suffering, we will not stickle upon the 10th part of a hair—but we are willing to co-operate even with the Tariff men, to relax the Compromise Act, raise supplies for the Government, and save the Republic from disgraceful excitement and serious distress. "Them are *my* sentiments."

Now it is scarcely credible, but it is a fact nevertheless, that when the Whigs took up and passed the identical Tariff (save the distribution) the failure of which had thrown the Enquirer into such spasms, that paper at once called out, and has not ceased to vociferate, "Repeal! Repeal!" and the party cry is again raised with new vigor, of Free Trade, —down with the Tariff!—down with manufacturers unless they can do without protection!—buy where you can buy cheapest!—and all the slang by which the Locofoco public has been so long gulled. What most surprises us in the matter, is, that the Enquirer's readers will still pin their faith to such an old weathercock, and follow him in every direction to which the fickle winds make him point.

THE TARIFF.—Whilst the Southern Locofocos cannot find language strong enough to express their horror of the Tariff passed at the late Session, their brethren at the North are claiming the *merit* of having passed the bill, or saved it, by the votes of their members in the two Houses. In New York, Mr. Wright is lauded as its savior; in Pennsylvania, Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, and all their Representatives, have the honor awarded to *them;* in Maine, Mr. Williams gets it; and so on. See the following specimen:—

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Mr. Wright's Vote on the Tariff.—This is the most important vote he ever gave in his whole public life long and eventful as it has been. It carried the bill through the Senate; and what adds to his responsibility, he knew such would be the effect of his vote. * * * * Mr. Wright needs not our praise. We can add no laurels to his chaplet. He has done his duty most nobly and most fearlessly. He has always been a favorite with our people, but his position is now higher than ever.—New York will not alone speak her approbation of his course, but the whole Northern States will feel they owe him a depth of gratitude inferior to that due to no statesman living.

At the South, the Richmond Enquirer is crying out for "Repeal! Repeal!" and the South Carolinian declares that the act "must be nullified!" An act which they admit could not have passed without their aid, must be "expunged," or "repealed," or "nullified." We would especially call upon the party to remember, when they denounce the act so furiously, that it owes its place on the statute book to some of the most eminent of their own party.

BEAUTIES OF LOCOFOCOISM.—The Boston Courier, the organ of Locofocoism and Tylerism in that city, speaking of the removal of Jonathan Roberts, says,—

"A man who accepts an office, which *he has no right to claim*, voluntarily puts himself in subjection to the whims, caprices, and perhaps resentments of his *patron*, and has no business to utter a word of complaint when removed."

Perhaps there never were collected within five lines, a greater number of abominable political heresies than are here uttered. First, the idea is conveyed, that some persons have a right, and some no right, to *claim* office. Next, that a man in office is "in subjection" to the "whims," &c. of the President. Then, that the President is his *patron;* and lastly, that when the President indulges his "resentments," by removing a public officer, that officer has no right to complain! This is converting the whole scheme of government into a very simple machine indeed—making the President, and his interests, whims, caprices, and resentments, all in all, and the good of the country, *nothing.*

Again.—The "Union," the new Tyler-Locofoco paper in New York, complains of the Postmasters at Frankfort, Delhi, and Johnson, in that State, that they returned to the Editor, taxed with postage, a Circular which he addressed to them urging them, as friends to the Administration, to assist him in procuring subscribers for his paper. Now the Postmasters did what they had not only *a right* to do, but what they were *bound* to do; but they are respectively singled out by name, in the hope, no doubt, that they will be *removed* for this evidence of their not being Tyler-Locofocos. The "Union" adds,—

"We denounce no man for his opinion, but we cannot persuade ourselves that any man can either be honorable or decent who holds, and insists upon holding, an appointment under an Administration which he condemns and insults. He could not do it under Andrew Jackson, and ought not under John Tyler."

The "Union" does well not to go back beyond Andrew Jackson, for the prevalence of such a vile doctrine as this, that "no honorable or decent man can hold office under an Administration which he condemns." Before that evil day, it was the glory of the whole land, that the question was,—not is he a friend to the President, but,—"Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution!" Sad is the change produced by reversing the test.—Rogues now stand on an equal footing with honest men, and the incompetent are often preferred to the competent; and the prevailing test is, what has he done in favor of the President, or the party? The government can never be faithfully administered under such principles.

But worst of all, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Tyler-Locofoco organ in that city, in the bitterness of its rage at the immense gathering which greeted Mr. Clay on his visit to Dayton, thus proposes to retaliate on Kentucky for the heinous sin of Mr. Clay in daring to accept an invitation out of his own State:—

"But instead of violent measures being adopted, as some recommend, and mean to act upon (they do, indeed.) I would strongly recommend an *appeal* to the SLAVES of Kentucky. They are now in ignorance of their natural rights—*let them know them by all means.* Have every week for the next year or so, *four or five editions of the Philanthropist struck off, and sent all over Kentucky. Send* SPIES to PLOT and UNDERMINE their peculiar domestic institutions; and by all means *pay those spies well.* CREATE A FUND IN OHIO, TO DEFRAY THEIR EXPENSES, land them in the skies as being pure patriots—good men and true, every one of them. *But by all means retaliate upon Kentucky;*—pay her in her own coin, and see who will tire in this game of interference first."

What do you think of that, people of the South? Is it not a most benevolent spirit of Locofocoism?—of that Locofocoism which you have been falsely told is the natural ally of the South? Look to it! look to it!

The Madisonian thus compliments the Providence Express, the organ of the Dorr party in Rhode Island:—

"*Providence Express.*—We are glad to see this able paper revived. It has suffered much persecution because it was the people's friend."

The Providence Express, in its turn, is said to teem with the most sickening adulation of Mr. Tyler. The same paper, in April last, said—

From the Providence Express of April 18.

The high handed slip of President Tyler, in attempting to destroy the last remnant of State Rights, will soon seal his political destiny.

The letter of Mr. President Tyler, to Governor King, was received here yesterday, and is published to-day in the "*Tribune,*" the organ of the "Home League," and has been read by many of our citizens, with sentiments of unutterable disgust. That *he* should have been guilty of the folly of writing a thing so full of blarney;—so repulsive to the noble sentiments of a man, who has been entrusted with the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of a Great Nation, is a fact in the history of human folly that staggers the mind and belief of every one who is an advocate of Universal Emancipation and State Rights.

This confirms the statement, so generally believed, that Mr. Tyler wrote letters encouraging both parties in Rhode Island. That to Gov. King, promising to stand by him and his government, has been published. The other to Dorr we hope will yet see the light.

We copy from the Register the following *official* statement of the late Election, which will be useful for future reference:

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	1842.		1840.	
	Morehead.	*Henry.*	*Morehead.*	*Saunders.*
Anson,	995	372	1100	422
Ashe,	473	527	501	534
Bladen,	301	438	329	451
Brunswick,	283	309	352	217
Bertie,	400	474	483	468
Buncombe & Henderson,	1450	498	1335	547
Beaufort,	750	593	816	363
Burke & part of Caldwell	1514	399	1555	367
Cumberland,	558	886	621	952
Cabarrus,	610	302	840	395
Cherokee,	368	203	292	130
Chatham,	992	707	1075	603
Columbus,	129	351	242	288
Caswell,	244	1109	270	1137
Chowan,	243	221	292	203
Craven,	549	656	671	643
Currituck,	73	367	90	525
Carteret,	283	212	442	287
Cleaveland,	324	359	(new county.)	
Camden,	453	77	526	91
Davidson,	1220	484	1409	470
Duplin,	182	801	231	766
Edgecombe,	74	1185	111	1298
Franklin,	353	616	383	636
Guilford,	1615	418	2211	469
Granville,	901	858	873	760
Gates,	313	427	381	392
Hertford,	292	231	391	231
Halifax,	567	419	622	416
Haywood,	465	216	438	242
Hyde,	382	161	485	179
Iredell,	1479	252	1668	331
Johnston,	557	580	569	617
Jones,	213	126	212	121
Lenoir,	216	377	264	386
Lincoln,	679	1579	933	2056
Moore,	521	504	560	517
Mecklenburg,	764	1182	984	1201
Montgomery and Stanly,	1106	165	1102	139
Martin,	226	577	214	574
Macon,	424	160	431	203
Nash,	80	765	73	782
New Hanover,	201	885	220	899
Northampton,	532	430	543	519
Onslow,	187	581	150	683
Orange,	1576	1472	1662	1549
Pasquotank,	631	144	660	222
Person,	310	545	274	553
Pitt,	572	379	625	519
Perquimons,	353	94	494	124
Rockingham,	383	954	533	1000
Rutherford,	1366	173	1652	546
Richmond,	655	92	672	79
Robeson,	534	557	601	568
Randolph,	1154	309	1287	346
Rowan and Davie,	1190	914	1622	874
Stokes,	1129	1180	1163	1190
Surry,	984	950	1130	984
Sampson,	385	603	472	723
Tyrrell,	288	106	422	44
Warren,	113	730	88	705
Wake,	953	1185	1030	1157
Wayne,	216	680	262	777
Wilkes,	1333	109	1424	128
Washington,	364	58	379	95
Yancy,	292	493	392	417
	39,586	34,994	44.508	36,428

Ourself—Our Prospects.—This number commences the *forty-fourth* Volume of the RALEIGH REGISTER. It was first ushered into existence by the Father of its present Editor, in October, 1799, and under Father and Son, it is verging fast on to a life of half a century. There are but three or four older Newspapers in the United States.

Raleigh Register.

POSTSCRIPT.

The New Jersey news is fully confirmed. The Whigs have a majority of 2 in one House, and 8 in the other.

OHIO.—In 8 counties heard from, Corwin (Whig) has a majority of 293 for Governor. In 1838, when Shannon (Loco) was elected Governor by 5,746 majority, he had 1222 majority in these counties. Whig gain as compared with 1838, 1515 votes.

It is expected that Corwin will be re-elected, though the Legislature can scarcely be gained, on account of the manner in which the State is districted by the Locos—some small Locofoco counties being entitled to 2 or 3 members, whilst large Whig counties have but 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.—As far as heard from, the Locos have gained 4 Senators, which will make that branch stand 14 Whigs to 19 Locos. In the other House, the Whigs have 39 to 46, where last year it was 27 to 58. If no further change in the count is to be heard from, the Locos will have 8 majority in that House, where they had 32 last year.

Hon. Wm. B. Shepard has resigned his seat in our State Senate, from the District of Pasquotank and Perquimons.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst., Mr. HECTOR McMILLAN, Merchant, of the firm of G. & H. McMillan, to Miss MARGARET ANN BOON, daughter of Sampson Boon, Esq., all of this place.

In Sampson county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Daughtry, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARREN to Mrs. NANCY HERRING.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 9th inst., by John C. Knight, Esq., Mr. JAMES STEWART to Miss MARY JARREL, daughter of Henry Jarrel, of said county.

At Lexington, Virginia, on the 1st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ruffner, Rev. RUFUS W. BAILEY to Mrs. MARIETTE B. LLOYD, daughter of the late Hermon Perry, of Newton, Ct.

DIED.

In Richmond county, on the 3d inst., Mr. JOHN MOORMAN, Sen., in the 73d year of his age. Also, on the 6th, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. JOHN C. MORRISON, Sen., after an illness of several months.

At his residence at Wake Forest on the 11th inst., JESSE POWELL, Esq.

At the residence of Judge Cameron, in Raleigh, on the 11th inst., of Croup, JANE, daughter of Paul Cameron, Esq. of Orange, aged 4 years.

At the residence of her son, Meshack Pinkston, in Davidson county, Mrs. SUSANNAH PINKSTON, aged 72.

In Wilmington, on the 13th ult., Mrs. THERESA THOMSON, wife of Mr. Wm. Thomson. Also, on the 19th, Mr. JOHN SHERWOOD, son of Daniel Sherwood, Esq., in the 21st year of his age. Also, on the 28th, Mrs. ANN SMITH, aged 81.

In Halifax county, on the 1st inst., Capt. WM. BRICKELL. Also, on the 3d, Mr. JAS. BRANTLEY, aged 18. Also, on the 5th, Mrs. ELIZABETH F. DICKEN, aged 23, wife of Lewis B. K. Dicken, Esq. Also, on the 15th ult., Mr. MECOM DICKEN, aged 23.

In Newbern, on the 7th instant, Mr. ALLEN BACKHOUSE, aged 76.

In Jones county, on the 5th, ENOCH FOY, Esq., aged 66.

In Salisbury, on the 11th inst., Mr. WASHINGTON BOLER, of Richmond, Va. Also, on the 12th, Mr. MATTHEW JONES. Also, on the 13th, DANIEL M. BOGER, aged about 15 years.

In Stanly county, on the 10th inst., very suddenly, Mr. LINDSEY F. CAGLE.

In Wilkes county, on the 12th ult., ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, O'Hanlon's boats Seawell and Commerce, with Goods for W McIntyre, W McI. McKay, D Gee, Mrs E McIntyre, E W Willkings, Dr J A McRae, Gardner & McKethan, J Dodd, C T Haigh, J Martine, J Brown, C Caison, D Shaw, G & H McMillan, S T Hawley, W E Kirkpatrick, J & J Kyle, Cross Creek Co, Mrs C D Smith, Rev C McIver, J M Rose, D A Ray, and S W Tillinghast, of this place, and for C E Moss, H B Williams, M Brown, J C Jacobson, T Linebach, Cress & Boger, George Foltz, D Clewel, T C Pfohl, N Vogler, Salem Manufacturing Company, A Hargrave, W L Williams, Hon D L Swain, Foster & Co, and E Belo, of the interior.

Also, on the 16th, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Post Boy in tow, with Fall Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Thos. S. Lutterloh, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, J. McArn. H. & E. J. Lilly, L. A. Rhodes, Cook & Co., H. Leete, J. D. Williams, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, C. A. McMillan, G. W. McDonald, J. W. Baker, P. L. Mayrover, D. Johnson, C. Caison, Jos. Baker, A. Jessup, and W. McIntyre, of this place; and for Cowls, J. Lawrens, Mrs. Porter, Rufus Reid, A. Boyder, Johnson & Reid, H. & G. G. Blum, C. D. Kechin, B. Oats, P. Winn, T. H. McRorie, Ecles & Douthit, W. Peck, W. Autry, and J. Munroe, of the interior.

DEPARTED, October 17, Steamer Henrietta.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 19.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel, none.	
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	25 a 28
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$5 a $5½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	$1 25	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6½ ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½ a 15

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 12.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 40 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 60.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is in brisk demand at 2 50, that being the going rate yesterday, with a prospect of a further advance. Tar brought 1 26 yesterday; very little coming in.

Lumber.—We hear of no late sales of any kind.

Timber.—Mill timber of a good quality will command $5; inferior kinds bring 4 and 4½.

Bacon.—This article has advanced very much of late. Prime Hams bring 9 to 10 cts., and upwards; 5,000 lbs. of Shoulders and Middlings were sold on Monday at 8 cents.

Lard has also advanced very considerably, and sales have been made within a day or two at 8½ cts.

Corn.—None afloat; bringing from store 55 to 60.

Rice.—Sales this week of some lots at 2½.

Sales of R. O. Staves, dressed, at $10. Sales of country Shingles at 1 50 per M.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 11.

Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15. Cotton 6 a 7½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, new Cotton 6 to 7½; old 5 to 6.—Corn 50. Bacon 6 to 12½. Flour 6 50 to 8.

At New Orleans, Cotton 5½ to 8—sales of last three days 6000 bales between those prices. Receipts from Sept. 1 to Oct. 8, 55,916 bales. Sugar 4½ to 7. Molasses 15 to 16. Tobacco 2½ to 5½. Flour 3 37 to 3 50. Bacon 5 to 8½. Corn 34 to 35. Whiskey 15 to 16.

At Augusta, new Cotton 6 to 7½, old 4 to 7½.

At Macon, Cotton 6 to 7, principal sales 6 to 6½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 8¾.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 6.—Schrs. American Eagle from Philadelphia, Increase from New York, Ann Maria from New River. 7.—Schr. Julia from New York. 8.—Schr. Henry Chase from New York. 9.—Brig Aurora from Surinam; Schr. Sarah Ann from Philadelphia. 10.—Schr. Victoria from New River; Sloop New Era from Shallotte.

DEPARTURES.

October 7.—Schrs. Hope for New London, Con., Eliza Jane for Baltimore. 8.—Schrs. North Carolina for Philadelphia, Tioga for New York. 10.—Schr. Susan & Benjamin for Boston. 12.—Schr. [illegible] for New York.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY the 29th day of this month, I shall expose to public sale, for Cash, at the Market House in this town, the STORE HOUSE on the North side of Hay street, at present occupied by George D. Hubbard, to fulfil the purposes of a Trust executed to me by V. R. Pierson, of Wilmington, N. C.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1842. 24-2w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

2000 LBS. Grayson County BUTTER, 1000 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, prime and fresh; just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of young well broke MULES, and light covered Wagon, suitable for travellers.

C. P. MALLETT.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

HORSES.

FOR SALE, THREE HORSES. Terms accommodating. Apply to

SAMUEL MIMS.

October 18, 1842. 24-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 3d November, 1842, at the late residence of Wm. E. Carver, deceased, three likely Mules, two Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one Wagon, one Cart, one pair Timber Wheels, 15,000 to 20,000 feet Scantling, Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good Guns, together with sundry other articles.

Terms—Six months credit, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.

October 10, 1842. 24-3w

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

120 acres on the North East side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River, joining King and others.

150 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

By Decree of the Court of Equity.

Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Clerk and Master.*

October 12, 1842. 24ts

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a Note of $75, dated 5th or 6th of October, 1842, in favor of J. B. Boyd, made by Murdock Murchison and Alexander Murchison, payable one day after date, as the consideration for which said note was given has proved unsound, and we are determined not to pay it.

MURDOCK MURCHISON.
ALEXANDER MURCHISON.

Cumberland County, Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, praying that Abel Payne, a colored man residing in the town of Fayetteville, may be emancipated.

October 17,

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Spirits, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

OLD STAND,

(LATE FOUNTAIN LAIN'S,)

Two doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving per Henrietta Co's boats, a supply of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, &c.,

Consisting in part of Liverpool Salt, in sack and bulk; Alum Salt; Sugar, Porto Rico and St. Croix; Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio; Molasses; Loaf Sugar; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Tea; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Calicoes; Blankets; Iron; Nails; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Collins' and Mason's Axes; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; Shot; Bar Lead. Also, Shoes, Crockery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Domestic and foreign Liquors, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.—Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine; and recollect, *no trade no charge.* As I do not sell on a credit, my time is not occupied by writing up books, and I am ready at any and all times to show Goods, or receive the money for them.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

September 20, 1842. 20tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged or another. All old Bells received.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purhases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,

With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.

Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.

Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. King-bury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.

John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.

Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.

Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Allen, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.

Abraham J. Schunkle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Jesse McGuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer.
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

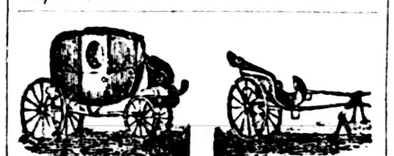
Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1842.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Fayetteville Book Store.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safe principles. 2dly, It not only promptly arrests the course of the chill when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are far more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly, The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of disease passes off in the way most strongly marked by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant simply in a due modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,

No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.

Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 77tf